

1952

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

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So he came home and brooded a little over a week and ended it all by his own hands. Now I am a widow by the sudden, horrible death of my husband, with no income and practically no money on hand to pay what little bills must be paid and to pay my mortgage so as not to lose my home. My children are all married and feel like most families do with the taxes and high cost of living that they have enough to do without more burden. I feel at my age I should have the rest of my days in quiet and peace instead of raising their families and living through their family trials at 60 years of age. I had a very active, happy life with my family, which was very strenuous, as I did everything in my married life to help my husband and educate the children. I am not bragging. I loved my family, but do they love me enough to help me in my own home? Mine was a case of woman's work is never done. In almost 40 years I had a very little sleep from 4 o'clock in the morning sometimes to all hours of night. At 25 years of age I had 16 boarders. I had a farm and chickens and cut cords of wood. I have had candy store, dress shop, did tailoring and dressmaking professionally, besides making all the clothes possible for the whole family, even postman's suits for my husband. I have painted house inside and out, hung paper, varnished floors, and even did carpenter work, tended public furnace, helped my husband do janitor work, sold articles from door to door, worked in department stores—there is hardly anything that I have not done, seems almost impossible, but nevertheless is true. This is no sob story, I loved it for the sake of those I loved and for the sake of doing the right thing. I came from pioneer stock who always did things, never sat down and said let the other fellow do it. Today you as everyone else says if you were to see me, wouldn't believe it to look at me.

But, what I am asking you to do if it is possible, to see if you can rush whatever pension I have coming so as to give me breathing spell, until I can establish myself in some pleasant or agreeable situation or position for an independent future. I do hope I will receive a fair income as a faithful postman's wife. I do not want to sell my home or lose it while waiting for a pension.

Sincerely,

I also include exhibits Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 to prove that all is not well in this Department:

EXHIBIT 5

In an address delivered on June 2, Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson denied that the one-trip delivery worked any hardship on letter carriers. An analysis of the records of the United States Civil Service Commission, however, proves the contrary to be true.

The fiscal year 1950 began on July 1, 1949, and ended on June 30, 1950. Obviously, the curtailment order was in effect during this fiscal year only to a very limited extent. The first full fiscal year under curtailment was the fiscal year 1951, which began on July 1, 1950, and ended June 30, 1951. A comparison of the reasons that caused retirement of letter carriers before the curtailment for the fiscal year 1950, and after the curtailment during the fiscal year 1951 clearly reveals that the introduction of one-trip delivery has seriously affected letter carriers.

In 1950, 95 letter carriers retired on reaching the mandatory age of 70. In 1951, only 77 worked until they reached the mandatory retirement age, this in spite of the fact that the total number of letter carriers retiring in 1950 was only 1,157 compared to 1,609 in the fiscal year 1951. The year after the curtailment was inaugurated, 1951, saw the number of disability retirements among letter carriers increase from 329 to 413. The number of letter carriers accepting a re-

duced annuity at age 55 after 30 years of service jumped from 104 to 201. The number of letter carriers who felt it necessary to retire optionally at age 60 jumped from 483 to 720, and the number of letter carriers who retired optionally with between 15 and 29 years of service at the age of 62 jumped from 116 to 160.

These figures clearly support the contention of the letter carriers that their health is breaking down under the heavy loads imposed on them because of Postmaster General Donaldson's curtailment order of April 17, 1950.

EXHIBIT 6

[From the Danbury (Conn.) News-Times]  
TWICE-A-DAY MAIL

Who's in favor of twice-a-day mail delivery? As far as we can learn from what we hear people say, everyone is. The present one delivery a day hampers business, is a draw-back to ordinary living, and hampers social and family communication.

Representative SADLAK, Republican, of Connecticut, believes so strongly in the twice-a-day delivery that he proposes the GOP insert a platform in its plank pledging its restoration. Mail deliveries, in case you may have forgotten were cut to one a day on April 18, 1950. For more than 2 years we have suffered this throw-back to Civil War days. We used to be very proud of the service our United States post office rendered us. Of course the people who work for the post office are not to blame for this restriction. They still work hard and long, and their salaries are far from princely.

We don't care who gives us back the twice-daily delivery system, Democrats or Republicans or both. All we want is the good old two-a-day.

Sent by branch 147, Norwalk, Conn.

EXHIBIT 7

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 20, 1952.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I am enclosing a clipping which was in the Woodbine News, a weekly newspaper printed in Woodbine, a suburb of Nashville.

Here lately the sun has been so hot and this particular route has no place to stop for a drink of any sort. Once you start in on the route it's 4½ hours before you get to where you can eat dinner.

I've been able to work only 2 days since this stroke last Friday. Me—I'm all for two trips again.

Yours truly,

ROBERT L. HARRIS.

[From the Woodbine (Tenn.) News of June 20, 1952]

LETTER CARRIER BECOMES OVERHEATED

Robert Harris, a letter carrier, became overheated while on his route last Friday and fell out at the Morton Avenue and Nolensville Road.

Mr. Harris, whose official title with the Post Office Department is utility man (relieving a regular man each day in the week) became ill and called the main office for someone to finish his route. Harris waited at the relay box in front of the Woodbine Upholstery Co.

Before the substitute had time to get to Woodbine, Harris was unconscious and was taken to the general hospital in an Ellis-Kidd ambulance.

He received emergency treatment and remained in the hospital about 5 hours.

EXHIBIT 8

[From the Carthage (Mo.) Evening Press of June 10, 1952]

NEED TWICE-A-DAY MAIL DELIVERY

Carthage has one a day mail delivery everywhere except on the square itself.

That is the same sort of mail service being received by every town in the United States.

It is just half as good as it used to be when there were deliveries twice a day.

Carthage carriers start out at 8:30 each morning.

Mail that is not in and distributed by that time will not be delivered until the next day.

If a train is late the carriers cannot be held a few moments to wait for it. If they are, some inspector from high places comes in and reads the regulations and riot act and this and that's. Carriers must shove off at 8:30 regardless.

Hundreds of Carthage mothers are anxious for letters from boys in service, some on the battle front. If the letter comes in before 8:30 a. m. they get it that day. If it comes in at 8:45 they wait until next day unless the next day happens to be Sunday, in which case they wait until Monday.

Orders from Washington all this—direct instructions of Postmaster General of the United States.

He says people don't mind—quite happy with one delivery a day. All of which goes to show that he does not know what he is talking about.

The Postmaster General blames it all on Congress of course. But that is talk, talk. There always has been a Congress and there always had been a twice a day mail delivery until the present Postmaster General came in.

Allowed two more men, the Carthage post office could make a twice a day mail delivery, it is said. But they won't get them until the Nation gets a new Postmaster General. Hasten the day.

Of course we would hate to see the fellow thrown out of a job in his old age—if he is old—but we would like much, indeed, to get our mail twice daily.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. STAGGERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN] is recognized for 60 minutes.

(Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MACHROWICZ] be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

KATYN COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, today the Special Katyn Investigating Committee filed its report concluding from its hearings that Soviet Russia is guilty of the mass murders of the Polish officers and civilians in the Katyn Forest.

The report submitted to the House of Representatives is unprecedented in the history of Congress. When House Resolution 390 was first considered by Congress last September, very few people in

the United States or the world remembered the controversy of 9 years ago as to whether the Soviets or Nazis committed one of the most barbarous international crimes in world history.

If our generation had permitted an atrocity of this magnitude to pass without exposing the guilty, future historians would classify the free democratic nations of this generation as indifferent to mass murder and international crimes against humanity.

On behalf of all the members of our committee, I wish to thank the Members of Congress for giving our committee authority to undertake this complex and difficult task which we started 9 months ago. All members of our committee are extremely grateful over the cooperation we received from Government departments, organizations, and individuals in the United States, England, and Europe. Without this valuable aid our work could not have been successful. As chairman, I especially thank each member of our committee and also John J. Mitchell, counsel, and Roman Pucinski, investigator, for their diligent cooperation and long hours of extra work which resulted in the recording of the great amount of evidence, testimony, and exhibits as set out in our hearings. Our committee is already besieged with requests of copies of our hearings and report. These requests come from persons and organizations in this country and abroad.

Today I have also filed a resolution which I hope the Congress will approve. This resolution requests that the hearings, findings, conclusions, and recommendations of our committee be referred to the United Nations for action.

The committee held a series of hearings in Washington, Chicago, London, and Frankfurt, Germany. Depositions were also taken in Berlin and Italy.

In the course of the hearings held by our committee to date, testimony has been taken from a total of 81 witnesses; 183 exhibits have been studied and made part of the record, and more than 100 depositions were taken from witnesses who could not appear at the hearings. In addition, the committee staff has questioned more than 200 other individuals who offered to appear as witnesses but whose information was mostly of a corroborating nature.

On behalf of our committee, I hereby submit excerpts from our report:

#### G. FINDINGS

This committee unanimously agrees that evidence dealing with the first phase of its investigation proves conclusively and irrevocably the Soviet NKVD (Peoples' Commissariat of Internal Affairs) committed the massacre of Polish Army officers in the Katyn Forest near Smolensk, Russia, not later than the spring of 1940.

This committee further concludes that the Soviets had plotted this criminal extermination of Poland's intellectual leadership as early as the fall of 1939—shortly after Russia's treacherous invasion of the Polish Nation's borders. There can be no doubt this massacre was a calculated plot to eliminate all Polish leaders who subsequently would have opposed the Soviets' plans for communizing Poland.

In the course of its investigation, this committee has observed a striking similarity be-

tween what happened to the Polish officers in Katyn and the events now taking place in Korea. We unanimously agree that this committee would be remiss in its duty to the American people and the free people of the world if it failed to point out that the identical evasions by the Soviets to the Polish Government while the Poles were searching for their missing officers in 1941 appear again in the delaying tactics now being used by the Communists in Korea.

This committee feels that Katyn may well have been a blueprint for Korea. Just as the Soviets failed for almost 2 years to account for the missing Polish officers, so to this day the Communists in Korea have failed to account for many thousands of captured United Nations soldiers. Among these are 8,000 Americans whom General Ridgway described as atrocity victims in his report to the United Nations last July, and the estimated 60,000 South Koreans still unaccounted for.

The Communists' delaying tactics in the Korean peace talks today may be from the same cloth as the nebulous replies received from the Soviets by the Poles in 1941-42 while they searched for their missing officers.

#### XI. CONCLUSIONS

This committee unanimously finds, beyond any question of reasonable doubt, that the Soviet NKVD (People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs) committed the mass murders of the Polish officers and intellectual leaders in the Katyn Forest near Smolensk, Russia.

The evidence, testimony, records, and exhibits recorded by this committee through its investigations and hearings during the last 9 months overwhelmingly will show the people of the world that Russia was directly responsible for the Katyn massacre. Throughout our entire proceedings there has not been a scintilla of proof or even any remote circumstantial evidence presented that could indict any other nation in this international crime.

It is an established fact that approximately 15,000 Polish prisoners were interned in three Soviet camps: Kosielsk, Starobielak, and Ostashkov in the winter of 1939-40. With the exception of 400 prisoners, these men have not been heard from, seen, or found since the spring of 1940. Following the discovery of the graves in 1943, when the Germans occupied this territory, they claimed there were 11,000 Poles buried in Katyn. The Russians recovered the territory from the Germans in September 1943, and likewise they stated that 11,000 Poles were buried in those mass graves.

Evidence heard by this committee repeatedly points to the certainty that only those prisoners interned at Kosielsk were massacred in the Katyn Forest. Testimony of the Polish Red Cross officials definitely established that 4,143 bodies were actually exhumed from the seven mass graves. On the basis of further evidence, we are equally certain that the rest of the 15,000 Polish officers, those interned at Starobielak and Ostashkov, were executed in a similar brutal manner. Those from Starobielak were disposed of near Kharkov, and those from Ostashkov met a similar fate. Testimony was presented by several witnesses that the Ostashkov prisoners were placed on barges and drowned in the White Sea. Thus the committee believes that there are at least two other "Katyns" in Russia.

No one could entertain any doubt of Russian guilt for the Katyn massacre when the following evidence is considered:

1. The Russians refused to allow the international committee of the Red Cross to make a neutral investigation of the German charges in 1943.

2. The Russians failed to invite any neutral observers to participate in their own investigation in 1944, except a group of newspaper correspondents taken to Katyn who agreed

"the whole show was staged" by the Soviets.

3. The Russians failed to produce sufficient evidence at Nuremberg—even though they were in charge of the prosecution—to obtain a ruling on the German guilt for Katyn by the International Military Tribunal.

4. This committee issued formal and public invitations to the Government of the U. S. S. R. to present any evidence pertaining to the Katyn massacre. The Soviets refused to participate in any phase of this committee's investigation.

5. The overwhelming testimony of prisoners formerly interned at the three camps, of medical experts who performed autopsies on the massacred bodies, and of observers taken to the scene of the crime conclusively confirms this committee's findings.

6. Polish Government leaders and military men who conferred with Stalin, Molotov, and NKVD chief Beria for a year and a half attempted without success to locate the Polish prisoners before the Germans discovered Katyn. This renders further proof that the Soviets purposely misled the Poles in denying any knowledge of the whereabouts of their officers when, in fact, the Poles were buried in the mass graves at Katyn.

7. The Soviets have demonstrated through their highly organized propaganda machinery that they fear to have the people behind the iron curtain know the truth about Katyn. This is proven by their reaction to our committee's efforts and the amount of newspaper space and radio time devoted to denouncing the work of our committee. They also republished in all newspapers behind the iron curtain the allegedly "neutral" Russian report of 1944. The world-wide campaign of slander by the Soviets against our committee is also construed as another effort to block this investigation.

8. This committee believes that one of the reasons for the staging of the recent Soviet "germ warfare" propaganda campaign was to divert attention of the people behind the iron curtain from the hearings of our committee.

9. Our committee has been petitioned to investigate mass executions and crimes against humanity committed in other countries behind the iron curtain. The committee has heard testimony which indicates there are other "Katyns." We wish to impress with all the means at our command that the investigation of the Katyn massacre barely scratches the surface of numerous crimes against humanity perpetrated by totalitarian powers. This committee believes that an international tribunal should be established to investigate willful and mass executions wherever they have been committed. The United Nations will fall in their obligation until they expose to the world that "Katynism" is a definite and diabolical totalitarian plan for world conquest.

#### XII. RECOMMENDATIONS

This committee unanimously recommends that the House of Representatives approve the committee's findings and adopt a resolution:

1. Requesting the President of the United States to forward the testimony, evidence, and findings of this committee to the United States delegates at the United Nations;

2. Requesting further that the President of the United States issue instructions to the United States delegates to present the Katyn case to the General Assembly of the United Nations;

3. Requesting that appropriate steps be taken by the General Assembly to seek action before the International World Court of Justice against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for committing a crime at Katyn which was in violation of the general principles of law recognized by civilized nations;

4. Requesting the President of the United States to instruct the United States delega-

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tion to seek the establishment of an international commission which would investigate other mass murders and crimes against humanity.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Mr. Speaker, I believe the interim report and recommendation filed today with the House of Representatives is an important contribution to the cause of international justice and is proof to the world that the representatives of the American people are willing and ready to assume their proper role in maintaining American moral leadership in the world.

I am confident that the report and recommendations will be overwhelmingly adopted. I wish to make it clear and unmistakable that our committee does not attempt to minimize the Nazi guilt for the many atrocities for which their leaders have been convicted at Nuremberg. It merely confirms the fact that the Communists have been equally guilty of mass murders, of which Katyn is merely one typical example.

Our report and findings have also served to warn the American public and free world of what we may expect from the Communists in Korea in their treatment of our prisoners.

As stated in the report, it merely scratches the surface of the vast field that could be explored to determine the tremendous extent of atrocities and crimes against humanity perpetrated by the Communists and the Nazis. Neither the time nor the limitations of the resolution of the House of Representatives permitted the investigation of the many other instances which were brought to the attention of the committee.

The United Nations, to whom we ask that this report be transmitted, should also look into the fate of the 16 fearless Polish underground leaders, who in March of 1945, were invited to Moscow by Marshal Zhukov under the pretext of beginning Polish-Soviet negotiations. There they were treacherously placed under arrest and placed in the infamous Lubianka prison.

This fact was at first carefully concealed by the Russians but was finally revealed during the conference at San Francisco, where it evoked widespread indignation of world opinion.

Under the influence of our appeasement policy, however, this matter was hushed in order not to antagonize the Russians, with whom we thought we could come to an agreement.

After 7 years what was the result of that policy? At least four of these brave leaders have died in jail as a result of the tortures suffered. Others, after release from the prison in Moscow, were again thrown into jails in Soviet-dominated Poland, where they are languishing.

Former Ministers Jasiukowicz and Bien were sentenced in Moscow to 5 years imprisonment. They therefore should have been released and returned to Poland not later than March of 1950. To this day, 2½ years later, there is no sign of life of either of them. Neither is there any news of the fate of the former Minister, Pajdak, who was excused from the Moscow trial because of illness.

Seven and one-half years after his arrest he has not returned to Poland, nor has he been heard from.

The United Nations Organization recently adopted a bill of human rights which provides that no individual may be arrested without a proper court determination, that no one shall be deprived of his rights before a public court trial and that no one can be imprisoned longer than provided for in the court's verdict. The Soviet representative refrained from voting because he thought the provisions were not sufficiently democratic and there is no assurance of the execution of the provisions.

It is not time to expose this horrible cynicism of the Moscow Communists, and to show them that the United States respects the decisions in which it participates and is willing and ready to enforce them?

Would that not be the best way to demonstrate to Poland and to the other nations behind the iron curtain that the United States has determined to defend the principles of justice against force?

Action by our Government to determine the fate of these brave Polish underground leaders illegally held by Russia in prisons or concentration camps will do more for the cause of the United Nations than any other propaganda behind the iron curtain, based on promises rather than actions.

Mr. SHEEHAN. Mr. Speaker, like the other members of the select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the facts, evidence, and circumstances of the Katyn Forest massacre, I join with them in this unanimous report, which interim report covers the first phase of the hearings in which we have assembled the evidence to establish that the Russian Communist Government and, more indirectly, the NKVD organization is responsible for the mass murders of Polish soldiers in the Katyn Forest.

From a study of our interim report, it will be readily seen why we arrived at this conclusion. It is not necessary for me to enlarge upon the material put forth in the interim report.

However, I want to point out that there remains the second phase of the procedure, and while we did go into it in a small way, having heard from four different witnesses connected with the loss of the Van Vliet report, as yet no conclusions have been reached and it will take further hearings in order to arrive at a proper determination regarding the missing American document.

The committee has published the hearings relative to the testimony of General Bissell, Colonel Lantaff, Mrs. Meres, and Col Ivan Yeaton, all of whom were questioned with reference to the missing Van Vliet report, which he made upon his return to this country in April of 1945. As an offhand observation, I could readily see where a report could be mislaid or misfiled, however, in my particular judgment this was a very historical and momentous report as even General Bissell himself testified, and I would think anyone handling it at any point would remember exactly what they did with a paper of such importance.

When we look back just a few years and find that in the G-2 Department of the Army, under General Bissell's command, there were other very vital documents missing, it causes one to raise an eyebrow and wonder if there may be something wrong with that department. Testimony before various congressional committees shows that during the Pearl Harbor investigations many vital documents which were necessary to complete the investigation were destroyed in the G-2 Department of the Army. During the MacArthur hearings it was revealed that a group of Army colonels had made a factual study of our relationship with Russia and advised the Intelligence Department of the Army and the Secretary of State that we should be very careful about entering into any agreements with Russia. These same officers advised the United States against entering into any such agreements and as it has turned out the documentation of that advice is also missing in the Intelligence Department of the Army, General Bissell having been in command of G-2 at the time of its submission. Then, we come down to our own Katyn massacre investigation and find that the most important document concerning the investigation, as far as our American policy with regard to it is concerned, is also missing. I again repeat—it causes one to raise one's eyebrows that so many very important documents are amongst the lost, missing, stolen, or, as the Army would phrase it, "compromised."

During World War II, I can readily see where it might have been in the interests of the United States to suppress evidence we have had on the Katyn massacre in order that we could successfully complete the war. Yet, immediately after the end of the war, I am at a loss to see why we would want to continue to hide the facts surrounding Katyn from the American public. Not alone did our Government have information from Van Vliet, but it also had various other reports from England, such as the Hulls report and the Gilder report, both of which pointed to the Russians. We also had evidence from military attachés from various parts of the world channeled into the State Department, giving us an idea of what the Russians were up to in their mass murders and in their attempt to do away with the intelligentsia of allied and neutral nations. With all this information at the end of the war, it is incomprehensible to me why we suppressed these reports. As I understand it, even the OWI and the Voice of America were in the ambiguous position of not being permitted to tell the people of the United States and the rest of the world the truth as they knew it. These are all very interesting points which need to be more fully considered in the second phase of the investigation. If the committee is to do a thorough job it should have further hearings in order to reveal to the public the exact details as to American knowledge of Communist Russia's part in killing off the Polish intelligentsia, so that the people can know whether the facts were suppressed through stupidity or with malice afore-



thought because of Communist sympathies within our own Government.

#### SPECIAL ORDER

The **SPEAKER**. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

#### NEED FOR FARM RESEARCH

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, probably never before have so many problems and opportunities faced the farmers of the United States. Because of the growing complexity of farming it is becoming increasingly difficult to solve these problems through individual action. It is up to Congress to help find a solution to so many of these problems.

The richness and future well-being of this Nation lies in the farmer. He is the backbone of America, and without him we would have the end of civilization. We must look into the future right now, or we are robbing ourselves of rich agricultural gains, not only for the farmers but for all the American people. This, I believe, will be admitted by most clear-thinking people from whatever walk of life they come, whether rural or urban.

Individual happiness depends on national progress and from the soil we derive all that constitutes wealth. The Nation's production value measures its capacity of prosperity.

Congress must recognize the paramount need for more basic farm research and help now. Subsidies are just temporary help for the present but do not improve future production. Too little research is authorized and we must not fail to give this vital program the support it deserves. We must aid in the discovery of new knowledge so essential to our progress. As we all know, our farmland acreage is lessening all the time, and we must open up new possibilities to keep us ahead of current threats to our production and acquire the knowledge to make our farms more productive to keep up with the growing population of this Nation and the world, for we know that today America is supplying vast quantities of farm products to all the free countries of the world.

I recognize the need of assistance to sectional farmers, and I have gone along with these programs for aid to the growers of peanuts, cotton, tobacco, and the importing of workers from Mexico to help southern farmers. But the need is serious for a long-range program of research keeping in mind the small farmer, as we must remember the combined production of the small farmers totals about four-fifths of the Nation's crops.

One thing that would help the farmers of West Virginia, and the Nation, is the establishment of laboratories for the hoof-and-mouth disease. Congress has already taken steps in this direction by recently appropriating \$10,000,000 for this work, and I urged that these laboratories be established as soon as possible.

Perhaps of more importance to the Nation is to make available to every farmer, no matter how large his holds or how

small, the facilities to test his soil to see what is needed for more abundant production. This is especially important to the farmers of West Virginia.

As I stated before, we have done and are doing a great deal for the larger farmer, but what my State needs is protection for the small farmer. Certainly he is entitled to as much assistance as any other group, but I fear we have neglected his plight. I have discussed with the members of the Agriculture Committee the problems of the farmers in West Virginia, and I have urged that a long-range program be worked out for their benefit and for the other small farmers of the Nation. But my particular interest is in the small truck farmer, the dairy farmer, and the fruit and vegetable grower whose products are perishable. I believe the attention of this Congress should be especially centered on this latter group for it is they, to a great extent, who make up the social and religious as well as the economic background of America, and the small communities of the Nation. They must be given attention in our long-range research programs. Down through the centuries those nations surviving and growing stronger have looked far into the future and planned way ahead.

One of the drawbacks in our research possibilities is the time element. No one can foretell how long it will require before visible results are available, and we today demand prompt results which is one reason we lack a full-scale research program. We must keep in mind, too, the rich returns that have already resulted in scientific study and remember that research yields no quick dividends but in the long run our lives will be richer and our people happier when the returns do come in.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the Record, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. POLK and to include extraneous matter which is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$448.

Mr. PRICE in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SHEEHAN in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SHEEHAN in the Record today immediately after Mr. MADDEN's presentation on the Katyn massacre.

Mr. BUSBEY in six instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BEALL in two instances, in one to include a statement of the national commander, the American Legion.

Mr. DOUGHTON (at the request of Mr. STANLEY) to extend his remarks in the Record immediately following the passage of House Resolution 686.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN in two instances.

Mr. MCCORMACK and to include a letter.

Mr. BARRETT and include extraneous matter.

Mr. VAN ZANDT in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MAHON and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. COOLEY and to include an editorial.

Mr. GREEN.

Mr. GREEN and to include a speech by the Attorney General, Hon. James McGranery.

Mr. ROOSEVELT (at the request of Mr. FINE).

Mr. FINE.

Mr. SIEMINSKI in five instances, and also to add to his remarks on the McCarran-Walter bill.

Mr. WERDEL in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HESELTON (at the request of Mr. CASE) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. WOLVERTON and to include a letter addressed by him to Mayor Bruner, of Camden.

Mr. SHORT in two instances and to include extraneous matter, and also to extend his remarks and include an address delivered by Hon. George Stringfellow.

Mr. JUDD in four instances and to include extraneous matter and further to extend his remarks and include an address by Dr. Moulton, retiring president of Brookings Institute.

Mr. HILL in two instances.

Mr. TOLLEFSON (at the request of Mr. HILL) and to include an article.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts.

Mr. WEICHEL.

Mr. SHAFER in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. REES of Kansas to revise and extend his remarks on H. R. 7871 and the retirement bill.

Mrs. CHURCH and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MILLER of New York (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) and to include an excerpt from a magazine.

Mr. RABAUT in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MCGREGOR.

Mr. OSTERTAG in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. JAVITS in four instances and to include extraneous matter.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. STANLEY, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3168. An act to amend section 113 (b) (1) (B) of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the adjustment of the basis of property for depreciation, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion;

H. R. 3707. An act for the relief of Edgar L. Dimmick;

H. J. Res. 430. Joint resolution approving the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico which was adopted by the people of Puerto Rico on March 3, 1952; and

H. J. Res. 445. Joint resolution relating to the continuance on the payrolls of certain employees in cases of death or resignation of Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners.